REMARKS

This application has been carefully reviewed in light of the Office Action dated January 12, 2005. Claims 1 to 12 are pending in the application, of which Claims 1 and 7 are independent. Reconsideration and further examination are respectfully requested.

Applicants have not yet received an indication that the art cited in the Submission Of Corrected Form PTO-1449 dated April 6, 2004 has been completely considered and made of record. Particularly, two references under "OTHER DOCUMENTS" have not been initialed. It is respectfully requested that the Examiner indicate that the art has been considered and made formally of record by returning an initialed copy of the form PTO-1449, a copy of which is enclosed for the Examiner's convenience.

Claims 7 to 12 were objected to over informalities. In this regard, Claim 7 has been rewritten in independent form, as suggested by the Office Action. In addition, Claim 8 has been amended for proper antecedent basis. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the claim objections are respectfully requested.

Claims 1 to 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Japanese Application No. 6-309047 (Fukuda) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,204,630 (James). In a telephone conversation of February 25, 2005, we confirmed with the Examiner that even though the Office Action listed the § 103(a) as being over Fukuda alone, it was intended for the rejection to be over Fukuda and James. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections are respectfully requested.

The present invention relates to power conversion. As recited by independent Claim 1, a power converter converts an output from a power source having an

unstable output voltage. The power converted includes a transformer which has a primary winding with two or three turns, and a secondary winding which has more turns than the primary winding to boost the output voltage from the power source by 25 to 500 times. In this way, higher power conversion efficiency is achieved.

Independent Claim 7 is directed to an electric power generator and also recites the transformer of independent Claim 1.

The applied art is not seen to disclose or suggest the features of independent Claims 1 and 7, and in particular, is not seen to disclose or suggest at least the features of power converter a transformer with a primary winding with two or three turns, and a secondary winding which has more turns than the primary winding to boost the output voltage from the power source by 25 to 500 times.

The Office Action cites Fukuda as teaching a power converter/generator which converts an output from a power source having an unstable output voltage. However, the Office Action concedes that Fukuda does not teach a primary winding having two or three turns. Instead, the Office Action cites James as teaching this feature.

More specifically, the Office Action points to James's teaching of a push-pull current sense transformer 26 with a primary consisting of two turns and a secondary consisting of two windings of 67 turns each (col. 7, lines 11-15). James is seen to teach that push-pull current sense transformer 26 is used to drive current mode control IC 25. As such, push-pull current sense transformer 26 is seen to be used for sensing current and not for converting an output from a power source having an unstable output voltage. As such, one skilled in the art would not be motivated by James to use transformer 26 in the power converter of Fukuda.

Even if the primary winding taught by James were used in Fukuda's power converter, the features of the claim would still not be taught, since Fukuda teaches a boost factor of 2 (see English translation of Fukuda; page 16, paragraph 39), and not 25 to 500 times as recited by the claims.

Accordingly, based on the foregoing amendments and remarks, independent Claims 1 and 7 are believed to be allowable over the applied references.

The other claims in the application are each dependent from the independent claims and are believed to be allowable over the applied references for at least the same reasons. Because each dependent claim is deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual consideration of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

No other matters being raised, it is believed that the entire application is fully in condition for allowance, and such action is courteously solicited.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our Costa Mesa, California office at (714) 540-8700. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below-listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

Matthew J. Evans
Registration No.: 56,530

FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10112-2200
Facsimile: (212) 218-2200

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